Muslim Wakf Validating Bill.

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—I beg to move for leave to introduce the bill entitled the Muslim Wakf Validating Bill.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—I second it.

Motion put and carried.

Cochin Tenancy and Kudiyiruppu Bill.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—I move for leave to introduce the Cochin Tenancy and Kudiyiruppu Bill.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—I second it.

Motion put and carried.

Resolutions on Matters of General Public Interest.

17. Appointments to M. L. Cs. (*Cont.*)

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. എ. രാമചന്ദ്രയ്യർ.—സർ, ഒന്നാമതായി നമുക്ക് ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടതു് ഈ നിയമസഭക്കു് എന്തെല്ലാം അധികാരങ്ങളാണു ഉള്ളതു് എന്നാണു്. ഇതിന്റെ അധികാരം ഉപദേശംചെയ്യുന്ന ഒരു സഭ എന്നല്ലാതെ അതിൽ കവിഞ്ഞ യാതൊരധികാരവുമില്ല. ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള ഒരു സഭയിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ എല്ലാം കൂടി ൪൭ മെമ്പർമാരോളമുണ്ടു്. അതിൽ ൧൨ പേർ ഗവമ്മെൻറുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും, ൯ പേർ ഗവമ്മെൻറിന്റെ ഇഷ്ടപ്രകാരം നാമനോറു ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള മെമ്പറന്മാരുമാണു്. ഇങ്ങനെയിരിക്കുന്നസ്ഥിതിക്കു് ആ ൧൭ മെമ്പറന്മാരും ഗവമ്മെൻറു മെമ്പറന്മാർ എന്നതന്നെ പറയാം. പിന്നെ ബാക്കിയുള്ള മെമ്പറന്മാരിൽ നിന്നും ൩ മെമ്പറന്മാർ കൂടി ഗവവമ്മെൻറു ഭാഗത്തേക്കു ചാരി നിന്നാൽ ഈ തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള മെമ്പറന്മാരുടെ അധികക്ഷി ഈ കൌൺസിലിൽ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതല്ല. അതിലേയ്ക്കു് ഗവമ്മെൻറിൽ നിന്നും ഇപ്പോൾ പെൻഷൻ വാങ്ങാത്ത ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാക്കു മെമ്പറന്മരായിരിയ്ക്കാം എന്നൊരു നിശ്ചയം വച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അങ്ങനെയിരിയ്ക്കേ ഇവരിൽ ഒരാളെ ലാറാൻ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനാക്കുകയും, വേറൊരാളെ ഗവമ്മെൻറു് അഡ്വക്കേറ്റിന്റെ അസിസ്റ്റൻറാക്കുകയും, മറെറാരാളെ ഹജൂർ സിക്രട്ടറിയേറ്റിൽ നിയമിക്കുകയും, പിന്നെ ഒന്നോ രണ്ടോ ആളുകളെ ഉദ്യോഗം തരാമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു അവരിൽ മോഹം ജനിപ്പിയ്ക്കുകയും ചെയ്തുകഴിഞ്ഞാൽ ഒരുകാലത്തും ഈ കൌൺസിലിൽ തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്ത മെമ്പറന്മാരുടെ അധികക്ഷി ഉണ്ടാകുകയില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ പോലെ ഈ കൌൺസിലിലുള്ള മെമ്പറന്മാക്കു ഉണ്ടായിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളെ ഇല്ലാതാക്കുകയാണു് ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു്. ഇന്നലെ ഈഴവ മെമ്പർ പറഞ്ഞതു് ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു നിയമം കൊണ്ടുവന്നാൽ പിന്നെ ഈ കൌൺസിലിനു് നല്ല മെമ്പറന്മാരെ കിട്ടുകയില്ല എന്നാണു്. അതായതു് M A. B. L;-ം B. A. B. L;-ം ജയിച്ച മെമ്പറന്മാരെ കിട്ടുകയില്ല എന്നാണു് അതിന്റെ അർത്ഥം. ഓരോ സൂത്രങ്ങൾ പ

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റഞ്ഞു കാക്ക പിടിയ്ക്കുന്നതാണെന്നുള്ള സമ്പ്രദായത്തിൽ ഇങ്ങനെ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനുവേണ്ടി മെമ്പർസ്ഥാനം സ്വീകരിയ്ക്കുന്നവരോക്കാം പറിപ്പുകാരഞ്ഞവരായിരുന്നാലും ഉദ്യോഗഭ്രമം ഇല്ലാത്തവരായിരിയ്ക്കണം ഈ മാതിരി മെമ്പർസ്ഥാനത്തെയ്ക്ക വരുവാൻ എന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. അതായതു് ചുരുക്കത്തിൽ പറയാനുള്ളതു് കൌൺസിൽ മെമ്പറന്മാർക്കു് ഒരിക്കലും ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കാൻ പാടില്ല എന്നുള്ളതാണ്. അതാണ് ഈ പ്രമേയത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഒരാളെ കൌൺസിൽ മെമ്പറായിട്ടു വച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞാൽ പിന്നെ ആ കൌൺസിലിന്റെ കാലംവരെ ഉദ്യോഗംകൊടുക്കാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നാണ്. ഒരാൾ ഇന്നു രാജികൊടുത്താലും നാളെ അയാളെ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽവച്ചുവെന്നും വരാം. അതിനാൽ ഈ കൌൺസിലിന്റെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പു കാലംവരെ കൌൺസിൽ മെമ്പർമാർക്ക് ഉദ്യോഗംകൊടുക്കാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നാണ് ഈ പ്രമേയത്തിന്റെ അർത്ഥമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിയ്ക്കുന്നതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ ഞാൻ ബലമായി പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—Sir, this is a matter on which I personally feel great delicacy to speak. From the talk of the Hon'ble Members on the other side, at least from some of them, it would mean that it is intended as a sort of disciplinary check on the actions of the elected Members of the Council. Regarding that aspect of the question, I have not anything to say. It is left to the Members themselves or the House as a whole or to their constituencies to exercise as much control as they wish in such matters.

The Government is concerned with only two other aspects of the matter, one with regard to the maintenance of the efficiency of their service and two with regard to the equity of putting any hampering restrictions on any class of His Highness' subjects in the matter of appointments. It is the bounden duty of the Government to look for recruits to their service from all likely quarters. Subject to their Standing Orders and Regulations, wherever a member is available and wherever a member, a possible good servant of the Government, can be had from, they cannot but give him a place in the service. They do not find any reason whatsoever why Members of this Council should be refused entry into the services for the simple reason that they are members of the Council. As a matter of fact, perhaps the distinction of having a long experience in the Council will be only another qualification, if I may express a personal opinion. There is no disqualification at all, considering efficiency, in recruiting persons who are members of the Council. But if the

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Members fear that this might induce the prospective entrants to service from carrying out the mandates they have obtained from their constituencies, then as the Hon'ble Member for South Ezhuvas said, it is for the constituency to assert their authority and bring the members under control. That is all that I want to speak on the motion In short Government cannot restrict their possible recruits in any manner and they cannot in the light of that aspect of the question, accept this resolution.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Sir, at the time I moved this resolution I thought that no speech was necessary and I deliberately made no speech. But I am surprised to see that even this most innocent resolution has been opposed. I am glad that the Hon'ble Member for South Ezhuvas has not been uncharitable enough this time to accuse me of any impure motive. I thank him for that. I shall answer some of the points raised against this resolution.

The Hon'ble Member for South Ezhuvas said that the Council will not get good members and that it will ultimately suffer by the adoption of this resolution. If by that he means and I don't think that it can mean anything else, that the best members are those who hang after and pester the Diwan and the Heads of Departments for posts in the Government service, I most respectfully beg to differ from him. For my part, I would consider them a set of parasites who by not being able to get into the Government service by any other means, get into the Council by hook or by crook and begin to trade upon the appellation of Members of the Legislative Council. I am afraid that they make this as a means of getting easy access to the Diwan and the other Heads of Departments and getting into their good books. I know of some honourable gentlemen who change their honest convictions and act against it to secure the certificate of a "good boy" from the Government. This House is in possession of the names of Hon'ble Members who accepted government posts and who applied for them in writing. The list is pretty long. There are a large number of others who are clever enough to hide their identity by making oral applications to the Diwan. I deliberately avoided getting a list of such applicants by means of a supplementary question for the simple reason that I did not want to place you, Sir, in the uncomfortable position of having to disclose the confidence reposed in you by those applicants. Suffice it to say that it is a matter of common knowledge that there are unfortunately many amongst us who have and who are, prepared to sacrifice their loyalty to the constituency and the country at the alter of their own self. Sir, this is a very bad disease that has kept into the ranks of the M. L. C.s and I

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propose to root out its cause by means of this resolution. I think of no other remedy so efficacious as this. The remedy suggested by the Hon'ble Member for South Ezhuvas will not bring about the desired effect. It is all well and good to say that it is the duty of the voters to select only such members who will not seek appointments in Government service It sounds very good in theory. But those who had any experience of Contested Elections will bear with me when I say that elections are not generally run on ideal democratic lines and that there is much scope for education and improvement. I therefore submit that the remedy suggested in my resolution is the only effective remedy to those who resort to the most scandalous practice of using their membership a stepping stone to the Government service.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—May I know from the Hon'ble Member whether there is any M. L. C. who is appointed in the Government service simply because he is an M. L. C?

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—I should think that this must have weighed heavily with the Government in making the choice.

Resolution put and negatived.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—A poll, Sir.

The House divided—Ayes 9, Noes 19 and Neutrals 3.

Ayes.

1.	Mr. A. Eachara Menon	6.	Mr. T. K. Nayar
2.	Dr. A. G. Menon	7.	,, T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar
3.	Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar	8.	Dr. A. R. Menon.
4.	,, C. N. Ittiravi Nambudiri	9.	,, K. Sankara Menon.
5.	,, P. Krishna Menon		

Noes.

1.	Mr. K. Ayyappan	11.	Mr. T. Narayana Menon
2.	,, V. K. Aravindaksha Menon	12.	,, P. Nilakanta Menon
3.	,, C. Barton Wright	13.	,, Paul Mampilli
4.	,, Joseph Pettah	14.	Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao
5.	,, U. Kandar Menon	15.	Mr. M. K. Raman
6.	,, K. P. Kannan Nayar	16.	Rama Varmha Tampuran
7.	Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar	17.	Mr. P. V. Raphael
8.	Mr. K. Krishna Pisharodi	18.	Mrs. Swaris
9.	,, C. J. Mathew	19.	Mr. K. P. Vallon.
10.	,, I. N. Menon		

Neutrals.

1.	Mr. P. S. Kesavan Nambudiri	3.	Mr. M. Krishna Menon.
2.	,, S. S. Koder		

As the mover was absent the following resolution was considered withdrawn.

18. Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—*This Council recommends to the Government to place the typists in the State service on a*

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uniform cadre and grant them a grade of pay whereby they may after completing a specified number of years' service rise automatically to the level of second grade clerks.

National Dress—School Masters.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Sir, I move that " this Council recommends to the Government to allow the school masters in the State to attend schools in their national dress (dhoty, shirt and angavastram.)" The question of allowing the Government servants to use their national dress has been before this House many times before this and that subject has been discussed in detail on all those occasions and this House has given a verdict in favour of the adoption of the national dress on those occasions. So, I do not think that a detailed discussion of the merits or the advantages of allowing them to use the national dress is not called for at this stage.

You all know that the minimum dress insisted upon by the department for the teachers are a shirt, coat—I do not know whether a shirt is necessary—and a turban. Only teachers in the Vernacular Primary schools are allowed to wear their shirts and second cloth when they go to the schools. The teachers in English schools are not allowed to go in their national dress. I do not think there will be any dispute on the fact that our national dress is more comfortable, more convenient, more suited to our taste and climate. And from an economic standpoint also, I say we cannot afford to go in for any other dress. As a result of the introduction of the western standard of living, our wants are multiplied and we are paying the penalty for it now.

This resolution or a resolution of a similar nature when discussed in this Council was once opposed on the ground that the national dress is not a decent dress. I should think that the question of decency of dress is to be left to the wearer himself. So far as the school-masters are concerned, I think they are for the national dress. I shall read one or two resolutions of the Teachers Association on this question. One of the resolutions passed in 1106 runs thus: "1 (a) All members of the association should as far as possible wear swadeshi clothes, preferably Khadar and use only swadeshi articles. (b) Teachers in secondary schools also may be allowed to come to school with a shirt and angavastram on. (c) The use of turbans may be done away with". I am told that this resolution of the Teachers Association was sent up to the Government for their acceptance and they did not find their way to accept it. So far as (b) is concerned, the using of shirt and angavastram, the reply was as follows. "Not acceptable. In the assembly and association

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